

United States Government
FY 02 Trade Capacity Building Assistance (\$US)
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Activity Title	Activity Description	TCB Category	FY 02 Total
APEC and Traditional Medicine Symposium (in Hong Kong)	APEC and Traditional Medicine Symposium (in Hong Kong). Participating countries were: China, Mexico, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam (March, 2002). Funded and implemented by US Patent and Trademark Office.	Agreement on TRIPS	\$ 17,920
Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project (ABSP) II	ABSP II is one component of a new USAID initiative that will take a comprehensive and integrative approach to agricultural biotechnology. The Collaborative Agricultural Biotechnology (CABIO) Initiative will carry the lessons and success of the Agency's previous Agricultural Biotechnology for Sustainable Productivity (ABSP) program forward while addressing changes in international dimensions of agricultural biotechnology. Michigan State University is the implementing partner for ABSP I. ABSP I activities in FY02 included these countries in a sub-regional program (biosafety): South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique, Mauritius, Namibia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Other bilateral programs operated in Egypt (IPR) and Indonesia (IPR, biosafety). The purpose of ABSP II will be to use biotechnology as a tool to address key constraints to agricultural productivity to promote economic growth, improve environmental quality and achieve food security in developing countries. To achieve this, the project will integrate technology. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/AFS.	Agreement on TRIPS	500,000
Agricultural Policy Development Project (APD)	An IQC mechanism for USAID missions and national agricultural organizations and governments to conduct policy research for issues related to trade reform, market performance, food equity and agricultural sustainability. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/AFS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	100,000
American Center for International Labor Solidarity – Export Processing Zones	The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) program creates a mechanism through which EPZ organizers from different countries can share strategies, insights and experiences as a means to strengthen their organizing skills and develop and implement effective organizing strategies in EPZs with one another, even when they work for the same company. The EPZ program also support anti-sweatshop activities. To this effect, the program addresses: discrimination against women, harassment and repression, forced overtime, exemptions from national labor law, hazardous working conditions, and denial of freedom of association and the right to organize. Through this program, the Solidarity Center plans to reach many more union organizers, to prepare a "best practices" tool kit for use by unions in different EPZs, and hold several meetings, trying to reach as many organizers as possible. Funded and implemented by USAID/DG.	Human Resources & Labor Standards	89,495

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American Center for International Labor Solidarity Gender	The gender program is aimed at increasing the number of women that are involved, and also benefit from unionization. For unions, discrimination against women workers is a critical issue. The Solidarity Center programs are designed to recruit and retain women members, give them a voice in decision-making, promote gender equality and address the particular risks faced by women workers in the collective bargaining processes. The ultimate goal of the program is to promote gender equity within unions, workplace and labor markets. Funded and implemented by USAID/DG.	Human Resources & Labor Standards	97,730
American Center for International Labor Solidarity Global Economy	The goal of the Global Economy program is to inform trade union leaders and members of other worker advocates on issues related to labor, the global economy, and the international financial institutions (IFIs); link with other civil society organizations in advocating for worker rights in global economic rules, and to embed worker rights in policy and practices of IFIs and national governments. Funded and implemented by USAID/DG.	Human Resources & Labor Standards	219,043
Article 23.4 Seminar, Television Broadcast	Article 23.4 Seminar, television broadcast. Participating countries were: Barbados, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Zimbabwe (February, 2002). Funded and implemented by US Patent and Trademark Office.	Agreement on TRIPS	2,280
Biotechnology	Technical assistance so that developing countries can implement international protocols on biosafety and biotechnology. Funded and implemented by USDA/FAS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	200,000
Cochran Fellowships Supported by USAID funds	The Cochran Fellowship Program provides short-term agricultural training in the United States for selected international agriculturalists and administrators from both the public and private sectors, in topics related to agricultural trade, management, marketing, policy, and technology transfer. The legislated objectives of this program are: (1) to assist eligible countries to develop agricultural systems necessary to meet their domestic food needs, and (2) to strengthen and enhance trade linkages between eligible countries and agricultural interests in the United States. The fellowship Program received both USDA and USAID funds in FY02. The amount shown in this activity report represents the USAID portion only. The authorizing legislation, Agricultural Fellowship Program for Middle Income Countries, Emerging Markets (the Cochran Fellowship Program), is section 1543 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, as amended, does not specify an end date. Funded by USAID and implemented by USDA/FAS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	1,400,000
Cold Chain Initiative (funded by USDA)	Supports the development of storage facilities for perishable food commodities. The objective is to assist countries in attaining a handling and transportation network for the perishable goods. Food products can therefore arrive to and from export and import markets with minimal spoilage. Funded and implemented by USDA/FAS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	350,000

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Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)	CLASP promotes minimum energy performance standards and energy labeling in developing countries. By enhancing the energy efficiency of appliances, lighting and equipment, developing countries improve the competitive position of their domestic manufacturers in export markets thereby building their trade capacity. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/ENV.	Environmental Trade & Standards	650,000
Contributions to APEC	State's annual contribution to APEC is \$601,000. Of that, half is spent on administration. The other half is spent on funding APEC projects. As a general rule of thumb, 80% of those projects each year have trade-related capacity building elements. Since the U.S. contribution is stable, and the percentage of projects with trade-related capacity building remains in the 80% range, it is safe to estimate that State's contribution to trade-related capacity building in 2002 is 80% of \$300,500, I.E. \$240,400. Note: This activity is funded and implemented through the APEC. Other TCB: APEC Funding	Other TCB	240,400
Contributions to the WTO	\$1,000,000 is the US Contribution to the WTO Global Trust Fund for technical assistance, which funds other costs of the WTO capacity building such as travel for participants, interpretation, and the three month training program in Kenya and Morocco. Note: This activity is funded and implemented through the WTO.	Other TCB	1,000,000
Contributions to the WTO	Contribution to the WTO capacity building program (staff and expenditures for running the technical assistance and training programs.) Note: This activity is funded and implemented through the WTO.	Other TCB	2,934,210
DAC Trade Capacity Building Survey	USAID contributes in part to the cost of the creation of the database modeled after the Trade Capacity Building Survey database. This database will be used to record all the contribution of the donors to create better coordination and will be reported at the next WTO ministerial as a follow-up to the commitments made at Doha. Note: This activity is funded and implemented through the OECD/DAC. Other TCB: Information Gathering	Other TCB	75,000
Education Innovations to Combat Child Labor	This program will promote, assess, and document innovative approaches to providing basic education to children withdrawn from exploitative child labor and children at risk of entering exploitative labor in countries or regions with high rates of child labor. The program will involve identification and promotion of innovative, locally developed, and community-based pilot projects and documentation of innovative models for potential replication and expansion. Funded and implemented by International Labor Affairs Bureau.	Human Resources & Labor Standards	5,000,000
Enforcement Conference	Enforcement Conference. Participating countries were: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Guyana, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Korea, Russia, Slovakia, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia (October, 2001). Funded and implemented by US Patent and Trademark Office.	Agreement on TRIPS	15,000

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FDIC: Strengthening the Financial Infrastructure	This Program will promote the establishment of sound, competitive, and well-functioning financial sectors that are the underpinnings of trade. It envisions that FDIC will provide technical expertise in important areas, primarily problem bank resolution, deposit insurance, and bank supervision, given the FDIC's expertise and experience in these areas. More specifically, the Program will provide for technical assistance and training in the areas of resolution and liquidation techniques; asset management; onsite and offsite supervisory processes; advisory services relating to the drafting of banking laws and regulations; and the design and implementation of deposit insurance schemes. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.	Financial Sector Dev. & Good Governance	100,000
Food Industry Advisor – (USAID-PFID)	Advisor provides support with technical assistance to emerging markets in order to promote private food industry growth consistent with WTO agreements. Funded by USAID and implemented by USDA/FAS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	202,190
Food Safety	Workshops, meetings, advice on U.S. requirements and alternative means of pest control: On an ongoing basis, provide information and assistance to countries encountering difficulty with their agricultural exports to the United States or considering development of greater capacity for pesticide regulation in their own countries. Funded and implemented by EPA.	Agreement on SPS	35,000
Food Safety & Regulatory Training	USDA provides training seminars on food safety and regulatory issues, enabling developing countries to prepare their agricultural products for export markets. Funded and implemented by USDA/FAS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	289,313
Food Security II	Food Security II is an IQC mechanism for USAID missions and national agricultural organizations and governments to conduct policy research for issues related to trade reform, market performance, food equity and agricultural sustainability. FS II works generally on domestic markets. Bilateral USAID missions funded policy work includes: market information systems - Mali and in Mozambique and Zambia; analysis of the effects of the CFA devaluation - AFR/WA. Research services, dissemination, training and monitoring of food security effects on vulnerable populations. Prime contractor is Michigan State University, Dept. of Agricultural Economics. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/AFS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	400,000
Geographic Indications Videoconference	Geographic Indications videoconference. Participating countries were: Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Jordan, Mexico, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, and Uruguay (March, 2002). Funded and implemented by US Patent and Trademark Office.	Agreement on TRIPS	2,850

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Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	Through the newly launched Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, local food manufacturers (i.e. flour, sugar, oil) will be more competitive in the domestic and export food market. GAIN will assist local industry in building capacity to produce nutritionally enhanced and thus more competitive food. Specific GAIN fortification activities that will impact on food trade include: a) assisting countries to implement commercially sustainable programs for fortification of commonly consumed foods and condiments; b) developing recommendations, guidelines, and standards that can be incorporated into national policies and programs and applied to export of food commodities; c) assisting countries in developing legislation, regulations, policies and regulatory control programs that foster introduction and expansion of food fortification, both locally and cross-border; d) training to local food companies in the fortification process, as well as business practices that relate to product cost and pricing; e) providing TA in establishing quality control and monitoring; f) support for social marketing to create demand for fortified foods. Monitoring systems for fortified foods; g) Support for IEC/social marketing activities to promote consumer acceptance and demand for fortified foods; and h) Advocacy and fund raising for GAIN and its fortification efforts. Funded and implemented by USAID/GH.	Agreements on Trade in Goods	200,000
		Agreement on Import Licensing Proc.	200,000
		Agreement on Safeguards	400,000
		Agreement on Dispute Settlement	200,000
		Agreement on Gov't Procurement	400,000
		Customs Operation & Administration	200,000
		Export Promotion	800,000
		Business Services & Training	800,000
		Financial Sector Dev. & Good Governance	400,000
		Gov/Transparency & Inter-Agency Coord.	400,000
		Activity Total	4,000,000
Global Trade and Commercial Law Assessment Project	The project is meant to assist missions in diagnosing and then programming interventions. The project has four elements: - Conducting eight or more trade and commercial law assessments, - Enhance a legal assessment tool to include the 17 subcategories of trade capacity building topics, - Conduct several knowledge management activities, including preparation of conferences, materials for the USAID/W website, and other activities, - Provide short term consultative services by experts to missions on a reimbursable basis by missions. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.	Financial Sector Dev. & Good Governance	400,000
Growth-Friendly Fiscal Regimes	This activity will provide technical resources that are available to strengthen USAID's understanding of fiscal issues and to help our missions and host countries address fiscal problems. An initial focus will be on the fiscal implications of trade liberalization, i.e. the challenge of developing offsetting sources of government revenue as trade taxes are reduced during the liberalization process. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.	Customs Operation & Administration	400,000
		Gov/Transparency & Inter-Agency Coord.	400,000
		Activity Total	800,000
IP Enforcement program with WIPO	IP Enforcement program with WIPO. Participating countries were: Albania, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Kuwait, Malawi, Malaysia, Macedonia, Mexico, Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Slovakia, Thailand, and Tanzania (May, 2002). Funded and implemented by US Patent and Trademark Office.	Agreement on TRIPS	12,954

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Integrated Pest Management Collaborative Research Support Program (IPM-CRSP)	IPM-CRSP Description - The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) CRSP makes available the U.S. agricultural research network to the international agricultural research and development community, helping make important contributions to the resolution of difficult, persistent constraints to the adoption of IPM. It is important because: 1) high value horticultural export crops receive relatively high chemical inputs that can result in chemical residue on the products, a primary reason why such crops may not be accepted by importing countries, and 2) transitional systems are particularly vulnerable to pest damage as many such systems occur on "marginal" land. The major goal of this project is to improve the well being of farmers in developing countries by increasing their capacity to produce, utilize and market agricultural commodities through cost-effective and environmentally sustainable methods. Cooperating U.S. institutions include: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, University of Georgia, & Ohio State. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/AFS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	650,000
Integrated Trust Fund Follow-up Activities	This program will implement the recommendations of Integrated Framework (IF) diagnostic studies in two selected Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These funds will demonstrate U.S. support for the IF and increase the trade capacity building (TCB) of the LDCs chosen. Other TCB: TBD by Diagnostic. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.	Other TCB	1,500,000
International HIV/AIDS Workplace Education Program	This project aims to: Reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS infection through workplace-based prevention and education programs; Develop workplace policy statements addressing issues of discrimination against People Living with AIDS (PLWA); Strengthen the capacity of labor ministries, employers, and labor organizations to effectively respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis. Activities have not yet started for this project. Funded and implemented by International Labor Affairs Bureau.	Human Resources & Labor Standards	8,300,000
International Visitors Program	The State Department (and formally The United states Information Agency) for many years have been bringing international visitors to the United States to learn about specific topics. Nan Bell, Chief Grants Programs division, Office of International Visitors, estimates that 557 IVs were for trade-related topics. The visitor costs were approximately \$4 million, additional costs such as interpreting, escort s and program agency costs bring the actual total into the \$8 million range. Other TCB: General TCB for International Visitors Program. Funded and implemented by Department of State.	Other TCB	8,000,000

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Local Manager Development	This project aims to: Establish a multi-buyer and multi-supplier training program to develop the capacity of local managers to achieve the principles of the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Increase cooperation and encourage the sharing of best practices among multinational enterprises. Improve the productivity, safety and health, and human resource management in factories producing for a number of multi-national enterprises. Facilitate the dialogue among government representatives, worker representatives, and local factory managers. Provide a safe forum for consultation among factory managers and between managers and Declaration experts. Funded and implemented by International Labor Affairs Bureau.	Human Resources & Labor Standards	200,000
Micro and Small Enterprise Development (MSED) Program	The MSED Program seeks to promote micro and small/medium size (MSME) access to credit through risk sharing arrangements with private financial institutions. In so doing, it helps to promote trade and investment by enabling private businesses to mobilize capital for the purchase of imported goods necessary to expand their operations and for pre-export financing. The funding for TCB that is reported above represents the estimated share of the total funding that is directed toward TCB. This share is 30%, so that the \$417k shown for FY02 is only part of the \$1,390k total funding for MSED in FY02. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/DC.	Financial Sector Dev. & Good Governance	417,110
OECD Outreach Training Program Support	The U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) within the Department of the Treasury is providing the OECD with instructors and in-kind services for various Tax Administration related workshops in various countries. For FY02 IRS provided seven instructors for workshops in six different countries (Austria, Brazil, India, Korea, Mexico and Russia). An efficient tax administration supports sound fiscal policies, improves the climate for business activities, and provides an enabling environment for international trade. Funded and implemented by Internal Revenue Service.	Financial Sector Dev. & Good Governance	19,793

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Partnerships for Food Industry Development (PFID)	<p>Partnerships for Food Industry Development (PFID) is a university/food industry, joint technical assistance program funded by USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade. Under the ten-year authorization of PFID, two university/food industry partnerships were awarded four-year cooperative agreements in March 2001 to support field operations that strengthen food industries in USAID host countries and promote competitive participation in the global trading system. PFID partners collaborate with USAID missions and bureaus to help client countries apply strategies to increase food quality and export earnings, by:</p> <p>Promoting science-based legal, regulatory and policy frameworks for international trade in food products, including: Global trade regime enhancements in food safety and quality under the WTO SPS Agreement National food code and control system improvements to reflect a science-based approach to improved food safety for domestic consumption and for export Adapting and applying food processing and marketing technologies to create value-added products and/or improve their safety and quality. These will include: transportation, packing, and storing technologies, processing and packing of food and beverage products, and competitive agribusiness and food service industry development at the retail and wholesale levels.</p> <p>In FY2002, PFID partners worked in Guatemala, Kenya, South Africa, Ukraine, Moldova, using EGAT core funding. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/AFS.</p>	Agreement on SPS	472,500
Private Sector Development and Capacity Building	<p>Under this initiative, two specific activities have been completed: (i) a training course on the development of a wholesale electricity market in Zambia, and (ii) a workshop and roundtable on rural electrification planning and investment in Zambia. Planning for a third activity is underway. This activity will be to conduct a course on Electricity Trading for SAPP member utilities. The focus of all of these activities has been to reform and restructure the power sectors in the SAPP member countries and strengthen the SAPP utilities to become stronger trading partners within the overall context of SAPP. These activities are aimed at: (1) rationalizing subsidies in the energy sector; (2) implementing antimonopoly policies and allowing private sector participation, such as IPPs; (3) reforming government procurement to make the procedures more transparent and in accordance with international competitive bidding procedures; (4) introducing state-of-the-art power sector technology transfer; (5) encouraging bilateral and multilateral trade finance; (6) promoting investment protection mechanisms through the reform of policies to create a better business climate; and (7) strengthening SAPP utilities to rationalize cross-border electricity trade. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/ENV.</p>	Business Services & Training	20,000
		Competition Policy & Foreign Investment	20,000
		Other Services Development	20,000
		Gov/Transparency & Inter-Agency Coord.	20,000
		Activity Total	80,000

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Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS) is one component of a new USAID initiative that will take a comprehensive and integrative approach to agricultural biotechnology. The Collaborative Agricultural Biotechnology (CABIO) Initiative will carry the lessons and success of the Agency's previous Agricultural Biotechnology for Sustainable Productivity (ABSP) program forward while addressing changes in international dimensions of agricultural biotechnology. The goal of the PBS is to more effectively address biosafety within a sustainable development strategy anchored by agriculture-led economic growth, trade, and environment objectives. Achieving the goal of more effectively integrating biosafety into economic development strategies will require innovative research and new approaches. Past experience by USAID and reflection on international developments in the area of biotechnology and biosafety raise the following challenges, among others, for the PBS: New models for biosafety systems that address issues of feasibility and the impacts of different policy options for developing countries, innovative new approaches to setting policy objectives and developing effective biosafety regulatory systems are needed. These may incorporate economic analyses of biosafety policy options, institutional analyses of existing infrastructure and technical capacities including national and regional approaches to biosafety, new tools and approaches to technical capacity building, or broadening the range of capacity building among different actors in a biosafety system. Developing approaches that are mutually supportive of host country and U.S. interests – including economic development, trade and environment objectives. Facilitating access to technology – policy research is necessary to better understand the impact of biosafety systems on access to technology by developing countries, impacts on the range of technologies needed in developing country agricultural systems, and impacts on public sector and local private sector development and delivery of technology to small farmers. Integration of biosafety into related policies and international obligations in areas such as food safety, environment, economic growth and food security is a consideration for national policy integration and with respect to international obligations such as the World Trade Organizations Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Collaborating with USAID Missions and Bureaus or other U.S. Government and development partners for the purpose of designing new activities or contributing to short-term activities. <p>Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/AFS.</p>	Agreement on SPS	250,000
		Environmental Trade & Standards	250,000
		Trade-Related Agriculture	500,000
		Activity Total	1,000,000

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Public Understanding and Participation in the Energy Sector	The Public Understanding and Participation Task Order includes two components that contribute to trade promotion. The first is the development of a toolkit for implementing energy efficiency standards and labeling programs. Such standards, particularly when adopted by a region, are linked directly to increased trade. The second PUP component related to trade focuses on working with power sector distribution companies in India to promote sustainable reform at the state level. The issues associated with reform at the state level are the primary barrier to private sector investment in India's energy sector. This activity is designed to begin removing those barriers. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/ENV.	Environmental Trade & Standards	50,000
		Competition Policy & Foreign Investment	50,000
		Activity Total	100,000
Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment (RAISE)	Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment (RAISE) Description - RAISE is a partnership between the USAID Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade Pillar's offices of Agriculture & Food Security and Environment. It assists missions and bureaus develop and implement activities worldwide to promote employment, trade, investment and income opportunities in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner. RAISE is dedicated to stimulating lasting and broad-based job creation and foreign exchange earnings by strengthening natural resource-based industries (NRBIs) such as agribusiness, tourism, forestry, agriculture and fisheries; and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) that must accompany any sustainable, environmentally sound economic growth and market development strategy. RAISE consists of three contractors (Development Alternatives International, Chemonics and Agricultural and Rural Development) including more than 30 partners from private sector, consulting firms, environmental NGOs and universities. The activities address policy, business development and community action needs for USAID economic growth, agriculture and environment strategies. Task Orders must be negotiated by November 23 rd , 2003 with activities being completed by November 23 rd , 2006. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/AFS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	100,000
Sanitary Phyto-Sanitary Standards for Export	This project will consist of: (1) In-depth research studies on global SPS issues; (2) Regional and sub-regional assessments of SPS issues; (3) Evaluation of previous SPS-related donor assistance activities; (4) Comprehensive country diagnostics and assistance strategies; (5) Designing implementation strategies and (6) Provision of technical workshops and training. Implementation of this project will allow USAID and other implementing agencies to respond rapidly and flexibly to increasing developing country requests for SPS-related TCB assistance. Recognizing that developing countries' needs and current capabilities in this area vary tremendously, the project will provide a range of analytical and technical support services to USAID Missions and to partner country governments, producers, workers and other stakeholders. In addition it will increase developing countries' capacity to understand and participate in the activities of international SPS standards-setting bodies, help partner countries identify SPS issues. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.	Agreement on SPS	900,000

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Support for Seed Association Building	Technical assistance and training so that farmers in developing countries can benefit from membership in seed associations, leading to greater international trade in seeds and agricultural inputs. Funded and implemented by USDA/FAS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	230,000
Support for Trade Capacity Building	This task order, with a total value of \$5.1 million over three years, is specifically for support of global trade capacity building activities. FY02 activities include trade mainstreaming field studies, which help partner countries integrate trade policy in national economic and poverty-reduction plans. They also include technical analysis on key trade and development issues, regional workshops, and training of USAID field staff, all of which is intended to enhance the efficiency and impact of trade capacity building activities in the field. The end date for this task order is September 2004. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.	Gov/Transparency & Inter-Agency Coord.	400,000
Support for Trade Shows, Seminars, and Outreach for Agricultural Producers	Technical assistance so that agricultural producers in developing countries can establish business linkages, participate in trade shows, and improve their marketing skills. Funded and implemented by USDA/FAS.	Trade-Related Agriculture	257,077
Support for WTO Accession & Participation	The Project consists of two components: Intensive WTO accession services for two countries (Cape Verde in the first year) and provision of short term consultative services to enable countries to better implement WTO duties and obligations as well as to participate in the WTO. The Accession component will include the following: (1) Development and implementation of an Accession Master Plan; (2) Providing assistance on ensuring that the legal and regulatory framework are in conformance with WTO agreements; (3) Building institutional capacity of the government and affiliated trade organizations to effectively and properly implement reform, prepare the necessary documents and implement WTO commitments; (4) Prepare documents that conform to the WTO procedural requirements; (5) Provide training opportunities for the relevant government and private sector institutions and individuals; and (6) Build a complementary public-private dialogue and provide a public awareness program on the benefits, duties and obligations of WTO Accession. The consultative services will be provided on an ad hoc basis. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.	WTO Awareness	112,500
		WTO Accession	337,500
		Activity Total	450,000

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TA for International Food Safety	In November 2001, the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), the State Oceanic Administration and the First Institute of Oceanography of China organized the Second International Conference on Harmful Algae Management and Mitigation (HAMM) in Qingdao, Shandong, China. Harmful algal blooms (HABs) occur throughout the world. Their frequency and severity appear to be increasing. HABs threaten the productivity and prosperity of fisheries- both open sea and aquaculture- by their direct effects on resources (such as killing fish) and by making seafood toxic to human consumers. The primary goal of this conference was to share and develop mechanisms for minimizing the impact of harmful algae and their toxins on human health, commerce, fisheries resources, and marine ecosystems throughout and beyond the Asia-Pacific region. FDA has a long history of working with foreign government organizations to strengthen the scientific, technical or regulatory expertise in other countries. Funded and implemented by Food and Drug Administration.	Agreement on SPS	15,000
TA for International Food Safety	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), in collaboration with the Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (JIFSAN) at the University of Maryland, established the "Food Safety Risk Analysis Clearinghouse" in 2001. The internet-based clearinghouse is intended to disseminate current knowledge of risk analysis approaches and practices and to promote the use of common language and techniques among countries. In addition, it is intended to facilitate Developing Country implementation of science-based, risk-based SPS measures to address food safety hazards. The internet addresses for the clearinghouse and associated training opportunities are www.foodriskclearinghouse.umd.edu and www.jifsan.umd.edu/pro_training.htm , respectively. Internet-based information exchange, with associated opportunities for on-site, formal training in all aspects of risk analysis. Funded and implemented by Food and Drug Administration.	Agreement on SPS	8,000
Trade Enhancement for the Services Sector TESS	This activity will help establish effective and efficient service industries in developing countries, particularly in sectors that most directly affect export competitiveness, including transport, energy, telecom and utilities. Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.	Business Services & Training	112,500
		Other Services Development	337,500
		Activity Total	450,000

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TradeMap Database Access	<p>The International Trade Centre (ITC) is a joint trade-promotion agency of the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The ITC has produced a database that in a single source provides a wide array of trade flow and trade barrier information, known as Interactive TradeMap. The ITC TradeMap is primarily designed to help users in developing countries analyze potential markets for internationally traded goods. The goal of this assistance is to help developing countries improve their trade performance in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the Interactive Trade Map throughout the USAID network to potential users; • Assist users in developing countries analyze potential markets for internationally traded goods; • Provide a broad range of international trade statistics; • Provide detailed tariff and non-tariff barrier information; • Provide mirror statistics for non-reporting countries who are unable to collect and report statistics on trade; • Assist in identifying potential export markets and products; and Evaluate export performance <p>Funded and implemented by USAID/EGAT/EM.</p>	Export Promotion	500,000
USDA Cochran Fellowship Program – USDA funded	<p>The Cochran Fellowship Program provides short-term agricultural training in the United States for selected international agriculturalists and administrators from both the public and private sectors, in topics related to agricultural trade, management, marketing, policy, and technology transfer. The legislated objectives of this program are: (1) to assist eligible countries to develop agricultural systems necessary to meet their domestic food needs, and (2) to strengthen and enhance trade linkages between eligible countries and agricultural interests in the United States. The fellowship Program received both USDA and USAID funds in FY02. The amount shown in this activity report represents the USDA portion only. The authorizing legislation, Agricultural Fellowship Program for Middle Income Countries, Emerging Markets (the Cochran Fellowship Program), is section 1543 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, as amended, does not specify an end date. Funded and implemented by USDA/FAS.</p>	Trade-Related Agriculture	4,675,000
USPTO/USTR training videoconference	<p>USPTO/USTR training (Geneva), television broadcast (videoconference). Participating countries were: Algeria, Barbados, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Singapore, South Africa, and Tunisia (February, 2002). Funded and implemented by US Patent and Trademark Office.</p>	Agreement on TRIPS	1,200
Visiting Scholars Program in May 2002	<p>Visiting Scholars Program. Participating countries were: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Korea, Macedonia, Mexico, Romania, Serbia-Montenegro, and Vietnam (May, 2002). Funded and implemented by US Patent and Trademark Office.</p>	Agreement on TRIPS	15,750

United States Government
FY 02 Trade Capacity Building Assistance (\$US)
GLOBAL NS

Activity Title	Activity Description	TCB Category	FY 02 Total
Visiting Scholars Program in October 2001	Visiting Scholars Program. Participating countries were: Mexico, Nigeria, Eritrea, Korea, Cyprus, Guatemala, and Romania (October, 2001). Funded and implemented by US Patent and Trademark Office.	Agreement on TRIPS	17,500
FY02 Total USG Trade Capacity Building Assistance to GLOBAL NS (Non Specified)			\$ 48,994,815